A MEXICAN REPTILE FUND.

How President Diaz Procures Defenders in the American Press.

TELL-TALE DOCUMENTS.

Use Made of Mr. Evarts' Instructions to Minister Foster.

MEXICAN POLITICS

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 9, 1878 more, as well as in New York, it is not always safe to carry about in your pockets letters of interest to the public of the contents of which the public is to be kept ignorant. For several days an advertisement has appered in many of the papers in this city, which

"Lost-Between Angel street and the Post Office passing through Capuchinas and Monterilla streets d scross the Plaza, I have lost some letters and official documents of personal interest. He who returns them to me, at No. 7 Angel street, will receive

These papers have been found, and, as at that time the above advertisement had not yet appeared, the persons who found them showed them to me. I glanced first over them then read them more careuliv, and became convinced that they may prove entertaining and instructive to your readers. Some of them the honest fluders have had photographed, and I will enclose to you copies which I have procured.

HOW THE PRESS IS INPLUENCED. The first and second documents will show why such pminent magezines as our standard International Review has in its edition for last April a well written article from the pen of Mr. William Pritchard, resident of this city, of which article one single sentence cited will show its tenor. It savs :--

"Mr. Secretary Evarts, reckless of the honor of the American people, heedless at once of diplomatic truthiulness and national justice, is himself the first to show his otter contempt for the 'rules of international comity and his defiant disregard of treaty obligations,"

Mr. Pritchard is the gentleman who last winter and spring, till the recognition of Diaz, so assidnously kept the American public informed on the bright side of the Mexican situation. He has been long resident here, is married to a Mexican lady and has been a business partner of Pornirio Diaz, and he loubtless advocated the interests of this country in good faith. But it appears there were also pecuniary ensons for taking up the cudgels for Señor Diaz, as is shown by the following:-DOCUMENT NO. 1.

Instructions given to Mr. Guillermo Pritchard, by Ignacio L. Vallarte, Secretary of State, on Mr. Pritchard's departure for the United States.

1. He is to defend in the American press Mexico and its statesmen against the almost daily Manders in the newspapers of the United States. 2. He is to defend, and in proper and convenient form in the American press, the acts of the govern ment and Congress which the Mexican correspondents of the journals in the North describe in a

prejudiced and always disfigured manner.

3. He is to make knewn, through the Northern newspapers as well as through its magazines, the actual and true state of Mexican knowledge in politics, jurisprudence, sciences, arts and general literature, of its noteworthy establishments of public instruction, which the public and literary writers of the North, and their correspondents in Mexico, are in the habit of ignoring, to the projudice of Mexico's good name as well as of the political and commercial good understanding and reciprocal friendship of the iwo neighboring republics.

4. To make known to the Northern public the protection and guarantees offered by both the government and the laws of the Republic to every industria and commercial enterprise that may be introduced into Mexico, and also the anxiousness felt by the government uself and by the Congress of the Union to concede all projects and railroad enterprises which may present thomselves in good faith, based on equit-

5. To make known, particularly in the United States and in foreign parts generally, the new era of peace, erability and progress into which the nation has entered by the unanimous will of its people, and, in tact, to make Mexico preperly known wherever at the present day it is habitually and with impunity

To properly carry out this work in New York, and in view of its propable results in favor of this Republic, the following estimate has been approved by the President, of whom you will be considered as a pri-

vate employé.

MONTHLY ESTIMATE.

For the expense of publishing articles and notices of interest and advantage, when it may become necessary to pay for their insortion in influential and widely circulated nowspapers...\$100

Salary Total expense per mouth.....\$350 IGNACIO L. VALLARTA, Secretary of State,

Maxico, Oct. 31, 1877.

PAYMENT FOR WORK DONE. To show now that such wages were, for a time at least, pard, I meert the following letter, signed by Seffor Disz in his inimitable hand, written on pape headed by the monogram P. D :-DOCUMENT NO. 2.

MEXICO, Dec. 27, 1877.

Mr. Guillerno Pritchard, New York:Mr Dran Sin-I have duly received your favor o the Sth uit., and by it have seen all the details you communicate to me regarding Mexican affairs and have read of the change which is being worked regarding them in the press of that country. I believe that in order that the services which you propose to render to this country may be fruitful they ought to he systematized and organized, you to work jointly with other persons equally animated by the same praiseworthy intentions, and to this end it becomes necessary that you should put yourself in the most frequent communication with Senor Zamacons and that you strictly follow his instructions.

Regarding the pecuntary aid that you are to receive for your labor I have informed myself and am told that on your departure you received \$550 and that by this steamer is sent to you a sum of \$250, both mak ing the amount of \$300, so that you will have re-ceived the matery for two months and \$100 more on

I have received the clippings from newspapers which are aubexed to your fayor.

Continue communicating to me all the news you may judge of interest. Those, as well as your advice, will be properly esteemed by your most affectionate,

endedicat rervant. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

This seems to be about the last payment Mr. Pritchard received, with the exception of an additional \$100, so that prother Pordrie still owes him \$1,100, the balance on the work so taithfully performed by him in stuffing part of the American press.

HARD ON ZAMACONA. Another gentleman, Mr. C. Edward Lester, has at roady received \$3,000 for his pamphiet, that ought to have come from the press to New York before this, It is, or will be, ensittled "The Republic of Mexico; Historic Sketch." Mr. Leuter is in the babit of writing spicy letters to Mr. Prischard, and the latter might ne better by his friends than to lose several of them. The following extracts from one of them will give an idea of the subjects treated or :-

DOCUMENT NO. 3.

"New York, June 10. . . . it is all right now and of course I shall do my work up as well as I con and as quick as I can satisfactority to myself. I could not omit some emphatic and clear tribute to your noble services to the Mexican cause during your visit. In the work I shall totally ignore Zamacona, and tounch a way as will burt him werse than any other mode of treating him. The contrast which I shall (like an Irish author) draw between him (of whom I shall not speak) and Mata and Diag and vourself, will do him the completest justice. Five thousand American journals and as many abroad, with all the chief statesmen, bankers, be true.

ministers, consuls, merchants, authors, &c., of the ... As reasons for the bankruptcy of the Treasury he

world will never learn enything about the skunk

* . "The office of Senor Zamacona's agent (No. 55 Broadway, Wetnberg, commission merchants) cluttered up with lots of Yankee notions, samples &c. Nice work, this, for a pienipotentiary.

shall keep you and him advised of all matters by every regular steamer."

* * * "Gox will, during recess, prepare a minority report in reply to Schleicher's one-sided affair, if I will help him, which, of course, I have promptly pledged myself to do. Also another important fact. . Offered a resolution in the Senate to allow his committee (special on Mexico) to sit during the recess and also to inquire into the actual condition of Mexico and the administration of Diaz, with a pledge from me to assist in preparing the report, which means that I will write it this summer, while he is working
up the fall campaign. Pill do it, 'you bet'—tell Mata
and Disz this—for Mexico is my client now and will
be so long as she sticks to me."

By the above it would seem that some of our Solons in their wild opposition to the administration stoop to ask a bired agent of Mexico to advise them and to write reports for them to be read in the legislative halls of our ancestors. And he in exultation proclaims it to his friends in Mexico, which he acknowledges as his ovster so long as it sticks to him-pecuniarily, of

mentioned pumphlet were forwarded by Diaz and his Secretary of State to Mr. Lester through Mr. Pritchard personally, and the latter gentleman wrote, in fact, a considerable portion of it while he was in New York.

MR. COX'S OPERATIONS. Another of these letters is one Mr. Cox wrote to Pritchard, enclosing Mr. Evart's instructions to Minister Fester, of date March 23. The copy was furnished to Cox from the department soon after the original was written, and long before it became known to the public. Some one must have betrayed his trust in furnishing it, and Mr. Cox sent it to a paid

Many, among the documents lost and found, are as interesting as the above samples; enough has been given to show to what pains Mr. Diaz has been to have, through the influence of the American press,

And still a few more shots are in the locker for others of our pronincat public men.

Mr. Zamacona will return here some time next month, but he is not likely to be appointed Mr. Mata's successor, which latter has given the assurance that the new Congress in its opening session (September 16) will not find him Secretary of State, to be asked disagreeable questions by some inquisitive member of the same. Zamacona's non-succession to the seat of vexation is ascribed to his naughtiness in refusing to withdraw his resignation as Minister to Washington when asked to do so by the President,

A gentleman usked Schor Mata, a few days ago in his office, whether he would go to Washington as Minister, when he is said to have replied, "No; I would sooner a squad of soldiers should take me down to the street corner and put a few bullets through me," or words to that effect.

THE NEW CONGRESS. The new Congress had its preliminary sessions last Monday. About its first act was to reject a motion to exclude the duplicate new members from districts where the elections are disputed from voting on their own cases. So that those duplicates are to be offered a chance to count themselves in. The press in general howls. A rumor has it that unless the American question assumes a milder aspect the new Congress is o appoint President Diaz a full fledged dictator, with powers ample, &c. Also that Diaz thinks of asking Congress for permission to proceed to the frontier and personally to assume command of the army there. In the arsenal here an extra force has been put on, working day and night, manufacturing fixed rifle ammuni-

All the late rebellious risings seem to have been crushed out of existence. Amador killed, Martinez and Palacies surrendered and Fernandez skipping about the mountains like a spring lamb. In the suphave shown great promptness, and the only pity is that the pronunciados spring up like mushrooms after a good rain in this country. A street fight between two men may in an hour's time have developed into a good sized revolution.

Escobedo will be here in a day or two. General

Naranjo has brought him from Monterey, and he also has Palacies under his charge.

MILITARY ROW NIPPED IS THE HCD. When Lerdo was about to throw up the sponge the commander of the Fifth infantry was Colonel Caceres. Being of a conciliatory turn of mind, he bargained with Diaz to turn in for him if he would be retained colonel of his regiment for ever and aye. On this basis he entered the lists for Tuxtepeco. It was suspected a little while ago that Mr. Caceres had become disaffected, so the powers that be determined War sent for the Colonel for a friendly chat in his office and casually remarked, "Oh, by the way, my dear tellow, we have concluded to change you from the command of the Fifth to that of some other regiment." With a scewl and a growl the Colonel said, "Go to the devil with your changes! I came over to your party with the understanding that I was to retain my regiment, and now you come more of your games on me!" He knew very well that if once he were relieved from command he might watt till

doomsday for another billet.
"Well, Colonel, we will see. Go to your quarters, new," replied the Secretary of War.

Away went the apgry warrior to the quarters of his regiment in this city. Arrived there, he at once called together his officers and explained the situa-tion to them. They all awore high and loud to stick to him and by no means to allow him to be removed Next come an all-important step. The sergeants had to be talked over. No regiment in Mexico is ready to make a fuss till the non-coms have been gained, and they in turn persuade the privates. So in came the sergeants in column file. Paique (a national intoxicating drink) and brandy were sent for, the dear fellows were flattered a little on their intelligence and soldierly qualities, and finally the subject was breached to thom. Of course they would vowed to stay with him to the last drop oi-liquor.
Tongues became heavy and were barely able to

lise, "To-night, love, to-night." That same night,

then, on the 4th inst., the interesting coremony of pronouncing was to be performed. Only for whom? That seems to remain a secret, though, doubtless, Colonel Caceres might, if he chose, tell us about it, Meanwhile, President Diez and his Sec-retary of War were not asleep. Spies kept them informed of the little game. The shades of night were falling fast over the housetops of Mexico, when quite a procession of armed soldiers filed out of the courtyard of the government palace, quickly proceeded to the quarters of the Fifth injustry, and happily, without bloodshed, made them, man and mouse, prisoners. The officers are still un der guard, excepting Colonel Caceres, who is ont on purole of honor. On the night of the 5th several of the officers were shipped by rail to Vera Cruz, there to be confined in the Castle of Ulion, where will be given every opportunity for repentance and yellow lever. All the culisted men of that regiment have

been distributed in small but select lots among five

other regiments, and so the Fitth infantry no longer The Supreme Court wants money, for they have not been paid since more than a month. They sent a deputation to the Minister of Finance, September 3. to ask him "why to this thus?" They claim that according to the constitution they are compelled to do work for pay that must be received, and they think they would commit a crime against the constitution to proceed in their labors unless they receive their salary. In fact it may be said that the honorable Court threatens to strike. Mr. Romero replied, among other things, that they must excuse him, as nonpayment was caused by the most excreme scarcity of funds in the Treasury, so that he only had been able to pay the legislative body for the first balf of August and a little to the army. He added :- "The army, mostly composed of forcibly impressed men, teniways inclined to revolt unless paid punctually, thus being a constant threat to public peace." Such is the army which is confidently expected to successfully battle against well paid, well fed, well equipped and numeri-

cally superior forces in the Lour of danger.
When the Secretary of the Treasury says this to the Supreme Court of the country it must be beseved to

mentioned the excessive smuggling trade and the fa refrained from importing goods, after the re-estab titles of merchandise that they were stocked for long time to come, and there being no entries bardly through the custom houses the government derived correspondingly low revenues. The Mexicans have a funny way of

CELEBRATING THEIR DEPEATS. Yesterday was the celebration of the anniversary of the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultenec, in which (if I err not), General Grant took part as a lioutenant. The President and Cabinet took a prominent part in the proceedings, highly patriotic speeches were sent forth to the breezes, and the illiterate multitude no doubt labored under the impression that the Americans at those places were in a terribly bad fix.

THE PRESS ON DIAZ AND HAYES.

The Labertad of August 30 says, in an article enti-tled "Mr. Hayes" Protensions and European Interests

"The Trait d'Union states that the envoy of Mr. Hayes asks of this government permission for American troops to occupy certain strategical points on Mexican territory, and that this government, notens volens, make a commercial treaty especially favorable to the Americans, to the prejudice of European inter-

"Without being connected with the State Department the Trait d'Union published the most complete news about that memorandum which Secretary Val larta wanted kept secret. . . We believe that the statements of that paper deserve attention."

Then the Libertad goes on hoping that the govern ment will not agree to anything of that sort, but should rather favor European commerce more than

The Monitor of August 29 says regarding Diaz:—

• • * "At the crisis where we have arrived it still remains a mystery to the nation what is the dominant ides, what the programme the government that has undertaken to guide its dostinies has mapped

The Monitor (which is the HERALD of Mexico) says August 30:-

"Although the nation has during the late revolts proven its desire for peace the situation is far from being fair. Everywhere is felt the toy breath of distrust paralyzing society, bringing with it want of request for labor, insecurity, misery, something terrible that seems to pervade the very atmosphere, keeping the spirits in that mute alarm preceding great events.

"Time passes, and disappointments begin to accumulate. The delusion of the men in power does not allow them to clearly see the legitimate tendencies of the nation, and instead of satisfying them it abandons itself to its own capricious inspirations. Again, the government cannot comply with the exactions of all those who, with or without just claims, wish to bask in the shades of power. Thus the discontent is gradually assuming greatness. The unsatisfied ambition of some persons will skilfully know how to manipulate this discontent, and so will come to be organized what among us is known as a revolutionary movement, ending by overthrowing the combated administration, creating a new one in its place, which will run the same circle, presenting lorget that the question of arms is easily solved, so long as the people shows itself docile and addicted to its government; but the question becomes formidable from the moment when the unpopularity does not allow its men in power to take a single step.

When the leading paper in Mexico, with the ablest writers in the land, peaceably inclined, not sensational, speaks thus, we can no longer doubt that the

situation is grave.

General John B. Frisbie bere is a veritable "chum" of President Diaz and of Secretary of State Mr. Mata. They visit each other frequently and hold Brother Porfirio and General Frisble were closeted together, and next day the latter gentleman went to Minister Foster, where he remarked casually, you know, that Diaz was going to send 5,000 troops to the frentier to wipe out the Indians, which are the cause of all the trouble between the two countries. This looks very much as if the President was quite anxious to have known his honest intentions to pre serve friendly relations between the two countries.

PRESIDENT DIAZ SENDS IN HIS MESSAGE ON THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD MEXICO.

HAVANA, Sept. 24, 1878. The French mail steamer from Vera Cruz brings advices from the city of hexice to the 18th inst. Congress opened on the 16th. President Diaz sent in his Message, which reviews the American question. He claims that the Mexican government has per-He claims that the Mexican government has performed its duties toward the United States in good in the and to the extent of its powers; and, further, that Mexico desires to cultivate posce with all nations, especially with the United States. It is determined, at the same time, to maintain its independence and honor. The President also says the Senate had authorized the Executive to treat with the American government for mutual military cooperation on the Rio Grande, but asked as a condition to such so operation that the order given Gen erai Ord be countermanded. The United States re fused to revoke the order and the Mexican govern on that the order given Gen-

THE THIRD INSTALMENT ON THE MEXICAN LEGACION MEXICANA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, NEW YORK, Sopi. 24, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I beg you to correct a mistake which I find to-day in the most coaspicuous part of your paper. You state that Mexico is behind hand in the payment of the third instalment due to the American claimants. The third instalment payable on that account will not be due before February, 1879. Far from being be-hind hand, the Mexican government has sent already some lunds, which are deposited in New York, to provide for the payment. Your most obedient zer-vant,

M. DE ZAMACONA.

SUED FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMPLAINANT IN CONTEMPT-HOW HIS WIPE DISGUISED HERSELF AND DOGGED HIS

ETRING FOOTSTEPS. The suit for divorce recently begun in the New Jersey Court of Chancery by John Wilson, a Washington Market butcher, against his wife Emma, on the grounds of adultery, was yesterday stayed by Chancellor Rusyon until the complainant could be found and made to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for falling to ovey the Chancellor's order to pay allmony and counsel fees. Wilson is a mamber of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. His wife obtained his consent a few years ago to become a member of Latayette Caapter, of the Eastern Star. of this city, which is composed of the Wives and daughters of Masons. Mrs. Wilson was in the chapter only a short while when she was elected Worthy Matron. Mr. Henry A. Green, Worthy Patron of Esther Chapter, of Brooklyn, served Lafayette Chapter as secretary, and frequently escorted Mrs. Wilson to and from the chapter meetings. In his bill of complaint for divorce Mr. Wilson makes Mr. Green a co-respondent. Mrs. Wilson defines her bushonnd's charges, and accuses him of infidelity. Her answer sets forth that in June, 1877, while in this city, Mr. Wilson persuaded her to break up honeskeeping and go to a boarding house. When he had disposed of her farmiture he set her and neglected to provide for her. She frequently ioliowed him, but he always eluded her. One morning, she says, she visited the market in ragged attire, and with her lace covered with a heavy year. When he left his stand at ten of clock she followed him over the Hoboken ferry, and on the Jersey wife obtained his consent a few years ago to become a

her. One morning, she says, she visited the market in ragged attire, and with her lace covered with a heavy yeal. When he left his stand at ten o'clock she followed him over the Booken lerry, and on the Jersey side saw him enter an clevant car. When he stopped off at Painsde avenue and Ferry street she followed. He entered a leger beer salcon on Palisade avenue, and in about an hour she waited in and asked if a man named Wilson lived there. He was sitting behind a screen, but, hearing her, he pushed it estie and said, "Hallo, Em, in that you? Sit down and have a giaze of beer." He refused her any satisfaction and she was forced to leave the piace.

On another occasion, she said, she secured the dress and cap of a Sister of Charity, and veiling her face followed her hashand to a heuse on Bergen Heights, where she learned that he and a woman were living as Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann. She returned to this city, changed her dress and went to the boune, whence, after a quarret, Mrs. Herrmann ejected her. The day following her husband moved to a house in lower Jorsey City, and when she went there the neighbors gathered and Mrs. Herrmann ejected her. The day following her husband moved to a house in lower Jorsey City, and when she went there the neighbors gathered and Mrs. Herrmann ejected her. The day following her she says, exclaimed, "No. I will son limself, so his wife says, exclaimed, "No. I will son limself, so his wife says, exclaimed, "No. I will not deny her; she is my with and I am only bearding here." The next day the taunts of the registers caused Mrs. Herrmann to move again, and Mrs. Wilson says that his lacome is not less than \$3,000 a year, but he claims that it is only \$1,000.

PRISON LABOR ATTACKED.

PRISON LABOR ATTACKED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Newark last night, at Malague's house. Reports were made stating that sixty shops had respected the

BILLINGS MURDER.

Important Evidence Produced for the Defence.

A PROBABLE ALIBI

The Washburne Family Swear to Billings' Presence at Their House.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENING.

A Hatless Fugitive Seen Immediately After the Shooting.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1878. Proceedings at the County Court House to-day have been the most enlivening and interesting of any that have marked the past twelve days of the Billings murder trial. The evidence was of a momentous nature to both sides, and especially to the defence. The entire day was absorbed in eliciting the testimony of the Washburne family, on whose presentation of facts or allegations Mr. Billings has placed great atrest. The reason for his so doing s very evident, inasmuch as the detence have from the outset directed a!! their proof toward fixing distinctly the moment that the shooting occurred and after having a dozen witnesses examined to deter-mine the precise time of the shooting they brought out the connecting link to the theory they have been endeavoring to establish. This was found in the the early part of the evening of the homicide. The prisoner's counsel have during the past four days been gradually developing their testimony in order that the time when Mrs. Billings was shot might be indubitably named. Following up that course they have focussed all their strength on this point and to day have been endeavoring to harmonize the assumptions of their witnesses with the presence of Mr. Billings at the Washburnes' house.

When these last named witnesses, four in number, were placed on the stand the interest in the trial imately augmented. The respective counsel exhibited an activity and hostlity which clearly showed that both sides realized that an important crisis in the trial would be reached before the day's close. The testimony of the Washburnes forms an important epoch in the history of the case. The father, mother and two grown children, male and female, positively asserted that Mr. Billings came to their house three to four minutes before eight; others of the family testified that the shot was heard; that he came in and acted in a perfectly natural manner; that he announced his errand as simply one for business purposes; that he was in a jocose and unagitated mood; that he conversed freely about commonplace saujects and inquired about the schooling experiences of the young man; that when told of Mrs. Billings' injury without hearing of her death he lelt into a semi-unconscious state; had to be helped into a wagon, and muttered, "Too bad, too bad."

muttered, "Too bad, too bad."

The prosecution failed to break the thread of this testimony, though Mr. Moak made a possitive on-sinaght against the character and versatily of the witness Isaac Washburne. To-day's developments will strengthen the ground of the delence in their hopes of conclusively establishing an atibl unless definite rebuttal evidence is effered on this point. The goneral impression is that conviction now seems improbable. A perusal of the evidence taken to-day will be interesting as an innovation in the case and an instructive chapter in the history of nurder cases where circumstantial evidence is relied upon as the stronghold of the prosecution.

The District Autoney to-day asked for and obtained an attachment for the person of Hiram M. Harris, editor of the Gienn's fails Republican, who published some articles relative to the crime before the trial commenced. Mr. Harris has been informed that the prosecution desire to know who the author of the articles was and who lastiqued their appearance. Mr. Harris is rejuctant to have the names of his correspondents revealed. He is a prominent political worker, is wenithy, and his appearance will create an interesting opisode and will decide whether an editor can protect the secrecy of his office or the privileges of his correspondents.

Maintend Testimony.

The defence have secared to attendance at coart of STRENGTH OF THE DEFENCE.

of his correspondents.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The defence have secured the attendance at court of a number of medical experts, who will testify as to the resistance offered a build by a skull bone if the missile strikes with the force that must have impelied a bail fired from the Billings gun at the distance from which the shot is stated to have been fired. Chemical experts will also be produced who have analyzed the discoloration found on the window near chemical experts will also be produced who have an-alyzed the discoloration loans on the window near which Mrs. Blitings was sitting when killed. They expect by this to prove that it was a Coll's revolver ball that caused her death. An army surgeon will testify to the effect of balls on the skuti and exhibit several such to the jury. Dr. Bontecue, of Troy, will do this.

several such to the jury. Dr. Bontecue, of Troy, will do this.

The examination of witnesses will conclude on Thursday and the defence will exhaust their witnesses to-morrow. The rebuttal will probably last until Thursday atternoon, and the summing up is expected to begin on Friday.

SQUERE WASHINGERS CROSS-EXAMINED.

The continued cross-examination of the elder Washburne, oid Squire George, marked the opening of the court this morning. It was as follows:—I saw Billings coming from Schuplerville after four o'dock on the day of the murner; Blilings was at my house on the Zunday previous to the homicide; he remained therean hour or more; I did not talk with him much.

Q. Did you on the 7th of May call on the enter of the Sarahoga County Standard and give him for publication an article relative to the Curtis skander suit?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you do anything to aid the one side or the other in the unit of Mrs. Entitioners.

Q. Did you on the 7-in of May call on the enter of the Saratoga County Standard and give him for publication an article relative to the Curtis shader suit? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you do anything to aid the one side or the other in the suit of Mra. Curtis against Mrs. Billings? A. No, sir, I did go to Mr. Elimer and tell him that I underatose there was an article that emanated from my family, and if so not to put any slander in it.

Mrs. George Washurne was the nort witness of importance. She leathfed:—

I am the wife of George Washburne; have four chidren; two of them were at nome in June last; my daugater's name is Phoebe, a young lady; the sen at home was Isaac; remember the circumstance of the death of Mrs. Billings; I was at home the night it occurred; Mr. Washburne that evening yent away from home; isaac, Pheebe and myself were at home; remember Mr. Billings coming in at our house on the evening of the crime; we wore in the dining room; I was finishing a dress; my daughter was writing and Isaac was doing so also; Isaac opened the door; Mr. Billings was there; be entered the room and inquired for the Justice told him the Justice was but in; Mr. Billings wanted a summons for some one; I said, "Como in, he will be home in a few influence; he is always home at nine o'clock;" I said that ine Justice was always home at nine o'clock; because he always wound his watch then; I remarked that the Justice was very precise about that; Billings entered the house and sait down; he fault that he would go down town and see him there; the rost of the conversation was with isaac; he and Jaobi taked about the storm; Billings told about he having been at the roe and examined the broken lonces; he said he had been in his back lots seeing to his stock and fences; I know Mr. Billings with the dross; when Mr. Billings with the dross; when Mr. Washburne came into the house my attention was called to the clock; my daughter asked me if I could see what time It was then, because she was nor signed; it was half-wast eight; I should think

said he had been walting for bim; my husband did not answer him; he told me to go down to Mrs. Billings, because Mrs. Billings had been hart; Mr. Billings asked, "When—how?" my husband replied that Mrs. Billings had been shot and killed; Mr. Billings asked, "When—how?" my husband replied that Mrs. Billings had been shot and killed; Mr. Billings then rushed from the house; my son issue draye him down to the house in the conveyance in which he had come to see us.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I noticed that Mr. Billings remarked about the Squire always being home at him o'clock to wind his watch; that last ande an unpression on my mind at that time; carcinity house how much sewing I had done; the time between when I looked at the clock and when Billings same in was a matter of plugment; saw him at church at Bacon Hill when he came into enerch, he did not come in with Mrs. Gartis; sahe enerced perhaps five minutes before he did; they did not compy the same seat at service; size sat half way up the able and Billings occupied his own pew, further front; saw him on the way home; Mrs. Gurtis was in the buggy with him; when Mr. Billings was told that his wife was hurt he jumped up and said, "Hurt? how, when, where?" my son did not start out of the room with Billings, who made the remark while he was going out of the door; I have since done the same work over that I did that night while Billings was there, and could not do it in less than twenty munics; just before Billings came in there was something that occurred that drew my attention to the time; I mycell wound my clock finat legal.

Miss Praces Washburne principally corroborated

her mother's evidence, though adding some material points:—

1 am a school teacher; I was at home on the evening of June 4; before Mr. Bitlings knucked at the deer I saked my mother what time it was; she replied hill-past eight; to the best of my judgment Mr. Billings came in about eight to ten minutes after; I heard Mr. Billings came in about eight to ten minutes after; I heard Mr. Billings came in about eight to ten minutes after; I heard Mr. Billings can il mot him; I have come from the upper part of my larm, but will go down to the village and find him; I made some remerks occasionally during the conversation between Isaac and Mr. Billings; I think it was about 4wenty minutes after Mr. Billings; I think it was about 4wenty minutes after Mr. Billings; I think it was about 4wenty minutes after Mr. Billings; manner and voice; when he would know what time to come to school after me; I observed Mr. Billings' manner and voice; when he was at our house that night there was nothing unnatural or useemly in his manner; never saw him otherwise than real joily; ho was as pleasant and 'riendly as usual that evening; Isaac and Mr. Billings conversed about the storm and the effect; my father entered and seemed to be quite excited; Mr. Billings apoke to him very pleasantly and he did not reply; father told mother and myself to go to the Billings' house because Mrs. Billings was hurt; some of us asked how she was hurt; he replied that she was shot; Mr. Billings jumped up and said quickly, "Shot! Mrs. Billings shot! how? I he then went immediately out.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

When Mr. Billings entered the room he asked for my lather and stated that he wanted a sommons; my brother replied, "Mr he has gone down the street; did you not meet him?" Mr. Billings replied that he had just come down from the back part of his farm; my brother replied, "Mr has been down the street; did you not meet him?" Mr. Billings replied that he had just come down from the back part of his farm; my brother replied, "Mr has had here and a jovisi romark ab nother's evidence, though adding some material

by the Schuylerville chronometer; the clock that merning varied ten minutes from his watch, but was set right.

Father invariably came home at nine o'clock to wind his watch; when at the Billings house after the murder vent outside with a light and examined the window where the hole was; I noticed that the glass was blackened.

ISAAC WASHBURNE ON THE STAND.

ISAAC WASHB

MARY STANNARD'S MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF EVIDENCE TO EXCULPATE REV. MR. HAYDEN-THE ACCUSED TESTI-FIES-HIS STORY OF THE OCCUPATION OF HIS TIME ON THE FATAL DAY-NO KNOWL-EDGE OF MARY'S TAKING OFF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Madridos, Conn., Sept. 24, 1878. Up to noon to-day it was not known by the public,

positively, that Hayden would testify in his own de-fence. Since the trial began he has bad extraordinary liberties, and though nominally in charge of a keepe he has walked the streets with a freedom equal to that of other villagers, and has carried an air of ease with him wherever he has gone. This afternoon he was placed on the stand by his counsel. He was dressed in black, with white shirt and small black tie. When he was called there was a little flutter in the court room, but he was as smiting and affable as usual and looked as little as might be like a man capable or guilty of the foul crime with which he is charged. The only sign of pervousness he exhibited while giving his testimony, which insted all the afternoon and was not concluded when the court closed for the day, was the rather frequent moving of one hand over the lower part of his face. Once coursel noticed this, and suggested the removal of his hand, that his words might be heard more distinctly. He compiled with the suggestion. His story was told with great rapidity, so slower. His story was entirely coherent, and cross-examination did not entangle or embarrage him. It was observed by spectators that few men could maintain such composure, whether insocent or gulity, under such a protracted and savere ordeal. Mrs. Hayden was not present, though the usual number of luties were in the audience, which was somewhat diminished. Photographic views, made by New Baven artists, representing the scene of the tragedy and its surrounnings, were introduced by the State, and Hayden looked at them. Benjamin Stevens was apparently deeply interested throughout Hayden's testimony, and was watching him intently. The cross examination of Hayden will be concluded to-morrow forenoon, and the defence expects cieded to-morrow forenoon, and the defence expects to close during the day. Then the State will require from a day to a day and a ball for rebutial, so, probably, the remainder of the week will be consumed in the nearing. It is the general impression that Hayden will not be bound over, but if be did not commit the crime the mystery is apparently inscrutable.

At the opening of the hearing this morning Judge Harrison requested that the witnesses for the delence should be separated, so that neither could hear what another said.

Mrs. Talcott Davis, the first witness called, testified that she lived near Mr. Hayden's house,

same seat at the different section of the section o

where his knife was; Mrs. Hayden answered that it was on a shell, and he went to the shell and took it; she saw pears, which she (the witness) should think had been prepared for preserving that day. (Mrs. Hayden had testified that she used the knife that morning and that Hayden had not had it subsequent to the day provious to the murder until he took it down when the witness was present.) Wednesday morning the Hayden family washing was brought to the house of the witness; there were two colored shirts belonging to Mr. Hayden, two white shirts and one pair of overalls; one of the colored shirts the witness thought was the one exhibited in court last week she did not wash it; the officers came and got it; there was no blood on any of the clothing she received to wash; she heard Mrs. Hayden said she could have one if necessary; witness examined the ciothing of Hayden placed in her care, having learned that he was suspected, but found no blood; she found mud on one of his white shirts and an iron rust stain on another; she washed the waite shirt, but thought it unadvisable under the circumstances te wash the colored ones; after Hayden cailed for his knife, the day following the day of the hometide, the witness saw nim cleaning his naits with it, but did not see him take it down from the shell indicated by his wite.

Talcott Davis testified that a week ago to-day he

see him take it down from the shell indicated by his wife.

Talcott Davis testified that a week ago to-day he went to Hayden's woods with A. R. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Gibbs and a Mr. Fox, and they found about a cartloyd of wood taken our from the swamp to a place from which it could be carted; it would have taken about of wood taken out from the swamp to a place from which it could be carted; it would have taken about an bour and a half to have done the work; the wood would bave filled Mr. Hayden's wagen twice; there were three piles; the appearance of the wood would indicate that it had been out of the swamp about one week. (It will be recollected that Mrs. Hayden testified last week that there was only about an hour and a quarter in which her husband was absent from home on the fatal algernoon, and that she testified also that he brought home on load of wood the day following, thus showing the wrk he had been at while nosent.) Mr. Davis' testimony, coupled with this, was to help establish as alibi, the point being that all the time he was away he must have worked at the wood to accomplish the work it is claimed he did, and that, consequently, he could not have had time togo to the big rock, commit the murder and return during the time.

Mr. Davis continued his testimony by saying that he also examined Hayden's clothes when his wife did and saw no blood on them.

Charles E. Scranton and Gilbert Stone corroborated Mr. Davis' testimony, and the latter said that a carriage top at the spring could be seen at Hayden's. Atterthe testimony of the latter witness recess was latter the testimony of the latter witness recess was latter the testimony of the latter witness recess was latter the atterthen accounts by

Laken for dinner.

APTERNOON SESSION.

Judge Harrison opened the atternoon session by saying, as matter of justice, that Studiey, of timiford, whose name was mentioned in connection with the murder last week, could prove he was not in Malison Monday or Tuesday of the wock of the tragedy Tuesday. Monday or Tuesday of the wock of the tragedy Tuesday, H. E. Scranton, foreman of the Coroner's jury, testified that Haydon when before that jury wanted the hearing to be as nearly final as possible, pleading engagements to call him to Madison; Haydon was not unwilling to testify.

Samuel N. Coo, being swore, gave the opinion that a man would be visible from the road through the hedgerow behind which the State claimed Haydon skulked while going to the big rock opposite the Spring.

TESTIMONY OF THE ACCUSEN MAN.

Haydon testified distinctive—I am twenty-eight

sy stid, to wind his watch, sing I saked him to come in and wait, be dies on and Mr. Billings and come with the sound of white of the sound of white of the sound of that all of sound and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of the sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of the sorn of that all of soon and the dames it do it is sorn of that all of soon and the sorn of that all of soon and the sorn of th

there met his intic girl, who wanted to ride home; there met his intic girl, who wanted to ride home; both his children were there and go, in the carriage; witness saw while at the gate Bonjamin Stevens, Mary Stannard and: her lather; asked Mr. Stannard (the girls father) for a drink of water and war to to the girls father) for a drink of water and want to to the girls father) for a drink of water and want to to the carriage; might have said "good morning" to Mary, but bothing cles; witness thought water, and che took a pail and went to go! it; witness said nothing to her about going; winess tasked to Henjamin Stevens before leaving, about five minutes; when going near the spring witness met Mary coming up the read; he asked for a drink of water, thanked her, got into the carriage and said nothing else; arrived home about hall-past eleven; carried the areaole into the barn and the other articles to the house; none of the areaole has been used yet to witness knowledge, and he described where he pat it; witness acts wont into the noune and opened oylors, the behy wish the collect and then ake dinner; gave his wits the knife stier opening the oyle tors, she wanting to paropears; got through dinner at hall-past one; then did some work about, read and played with the children until two o'clock or hall-past two; these started for the wood; why such work was planned for such a hollway was that witness had engaged to work for a neighbor the day following; witness' children accompanied him to the Gork of the road and then he sear them house, and to surprise the work of a neighbor the day following; witness' children accompanied him to the low of the road and then he sear them house, and to the work was planned for such a hollway was that witness had engaged to work for a neighbor the day following; witness' children accompanied him to the Gork of the road and then he sear them house, and to the work until a quarter-past four; then went into the house, with the work until a quarter-past four; the went into the house, win

like hers.
The Court adjourned until to-morrow, when Hay